

to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2290) was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as so read:

An Act to amend chapter 17 of title 11, District of Columbia Code, to provide for personnel protection for District of Columbia court employees.

#### MEASURE PLACED ON CALENDAR—S. 1593

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1593 be discharged from the Rules Committee and placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1999

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9 a.m. Tuesday, October 12. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then resume executive session to resume consideration of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume consideration of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, October 12. On Tuesday, there will be approximately 6 hours of debate remaining on the treaty. Therefore, that debate will consume the day until 4:30 p.m., at which time the Senate will resume consideration of the conference report to accompany the Agriculture appropriations bill. Cloture was filed on the conference report on Thursday with a vote scheduled to occur at 5:30 on Tuesday. It is expected that the vote on the CTBT will occur on Wednesday, at some point following the adoption of the Agriculture Appropriations conference report. Therefore, the next rollcall vote will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, October 12.

Mr. President, in addition, as a reminder, the two amendments in order

to the CTBT must be filed at the desk by 9:45 a.m. on Tuesday, October 12.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from West Virginia and thereafter stand in adjournment under the order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOYNIHAN). The Chair recognizes the distinguished Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I thank the distinguished Senator from Virginia, Mr. WARNER, for the great patriot, fine citizen, and extraordinary American that he is.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I thank my colleague for those kind remarks. I return the same.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

#### SENATOR PAT MOYNIHAN PRESIDING

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I call attention to something that I have not seen in the Senate, now, in over 5 years. It has been 5 years since I saw a Democrat in that chair. But who better than the distinguished senior Senator from New York, PAT MOYNIHAN, to grace that chair. This is truly a record day. We will be celebrating Columbus Day on next Tuesday, but I am ready to start now because there sits Senator MOYNIHAN—in the chair.

Let me comment just a little further on that. Imagine our good Republican friends allowing a Democrat to sit in the Presiding Officer's chair. They trust him. I think it was with great grace that JESSE HELMS, the senior Senator from North Carolina, the State in which I was born and the State whose motto is "to be rather than to seem," that he chose PAT MOYNIHAN to preside over these last few minutes.

#### COLUMBUS DAY 1999

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, many Americans are preparing to enjoy a three-day weekend. Most could tell you that their holiday was to honor Christopher Columbus, and a fair number might be able to recite "in fourteenth hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue" on his way to discovering America. An even smaller number might be able to recount the ongoing controversy over just where along the continent Columbus first came to land. But few, I hazard to guess, can truly appreciate the magnitude of his great daring, though we all appreciate the bounty of his great mistake. Few may even realize that it is next Tuesday, October 12, that is the

true anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the New World, some 507 years ago.

Oh, Columbus, that scion of Eratosthenes, that son of Ptolemy, that kin in spirit to Marco Polo, what fascinating history he built upon when first he set out on his great journey. Although he was surely a brave man, Columbus did not sail blindly off to the west not knowing whether he would drop off the edge, as some children's books might lead one to believe. No, Columbus had the wisdom of the ancients to guide him and the lure of another adventurer's tales to entice him. He had history, mathematics, and science as his guides and greed as his goad to whip him along his journey.

Long before Columbus' day, Eratosthenes, the ancient Greek scholar commonly called the Father of Geography, had determined with amazing accuracy the circumference of the earth. Born around 276 B.C. at a Greek colony in Cyrene, Libya, Eratosthenes was educated at the academies in Athens and was appointed to run the Great Library at Alexandria, in what is now Egypt, in 240 B.C. During his time there, he wrote a comprehensive volume about the world, called "Geography," the first known coining of that word. Eratosthenes used known distances and geometry on a grand scale to calculate the circumference of the earth to within 100 miles of its true girth at the equator, 24,901 miles. His work was still available in Columbus' time.

A later Greek geographer, Posidonius, felt that Eratosthenes' circumference was too large and recalculated the figure at 18,000 miles, some 7,000 miles too short. What is interesting about this fact is that Christopher Columbus deliberately used Posidonius's shorter figure to convince his backers that he could quickly reach Asia by sailing west from Europe. It may not have been the first time that financial backers have been duped using doctored numbers, but I am confident that it has not been the last!

So, we know that Columbus knew the earth was round—no fear of falling off the edge—and that it was between 18,000 or 25,000 miles around at its midpoint—still a very long journey in either case for ships the size that Columbus sailed on. But what led him to think sailing west from Europe to Asia was feasible? For that, Columbus would have looked to a Roman scholar, Claudius Ptolemaeus, more commonly known as Ptolemy. Like Eratosthenes before him, Ptolemy, who lived from approximately 90 to 170 A.D., worked in the Great Library at Alexandria, from 127 to 150 A.D. Perhaps inspired by Eratosthenes' work, Ptolemy also published a scholarly work called "Geography," in addition to a volume on astronomy and geometry, and a work on